



“Integrating Climate Change Issues into the National Forestry Programme”

Phnom Penh, December 3rd – 4th, 2009

Workshop Report

1 Background

The national workshop held in Phnom Penh was part of the coordinated effort by the FAO Forestry Department and the National Forest Programme Facility to assist developing countries to integrate climate change considerations into their national forestry programmes. In this first phase, stakeholder workshops are held in a number of (3-6) countries. In a second phase, guidelines are developed with the help of expert consultations. Finally, in the third phase, these guidelines should be the basis for assisting countries in integrating climate change issues into national forest programmes in a structured way.

2 Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were:

- To communicate the importance of climate change issues on forests and land use, and hence the need for more integrated and coordinated policy making on forest and climate change;
- To create awareness for the chances of forest-related mitigation activities on the one hand and the challenges resulting from climate change;
- To propose amendments to the national forest programme that take into consideration forest-related mitigation options and adaptation needs.

The workshop was carried out at the time when the National Forest Programme was being adopted, and it came just in time to include the workshop results into the related policy document. Thus, the workshop was held mindful of this opportunity to influence the policy process in an early phase. After an introductory phase of presentations by different stakeholders, serving to provide common information level among the participants, five hours were allocated to intensive group work.

Acknowledgement: This report was written by Michael Dutschke, biocarbon consult, with inputs from Sopenha Vong, national consultant, Cambodia.

Three working groups were established that had differentiated tasks.

Group 1 was on “Stakeholder involvement on land use & climate”, facilitated by Lao Sethaphal, and was asked to discuss the following guiding questions:

1. Which stakeholders should be consulted on land use & climate change decisions?
2. Which issues should be dealt with in the stakeholder group?
3. Should this stakeholder involvement occur on central or provincial level?

Working Group 2 was on “Land use and adaptation”, facilitated by Samreth Vanna. Questions intended to guide the discussion were the following:

1. How can the information on climate change challenges to Cambodia be improved?
2. What changes in behavior related to land use in general could be made in order to better adapt to climate change?
3. What does climate change mean for forestry, and how can forestry contribute to adaptation?

Working Group 3, facilitated by Long Ratanakoma, deliberated on “REDD and the Private Sector”. Questions guiding the discussion were as follows:

1. Which types of REDD activities are most promising for Cambodia?
2. What is the role for private sector involvement?
3. How can sector-wide mitigation be incentivized?

On the second session of the working groups, the task for all groups was to structure and insert their work results into the National Forest Programme under the appropriate area of activity.

3 Workshop results

Approximately 60 participants attended on the first day. Around half of these actively participated in the group work. This is still a good result, given the workshop date in the first week of December, when everybody involved in climate policy had to prepare for the Copenhagen 15th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. The programme and the list of participants are found in the Annex.

3.1 Keynote Presentations

In his welcome speech in the opening session of the workshop **H.E. Ty Sokhun**, General Director of Forestry Administration, emphasised that climate change is a global issue that many people in the world are concerned. Forests play an important role in the global carbon cycle, acting as sink and source at the same time. Thus, forests play a meaningful role in reducing green house gases from the atmosphere and are at the same time impacted by climate change. Besides, forests play an important role for sustainable development in social and economic aspects. For this reason, the RGC has increased its efforts on reducing deforestation, including through banning timber export, creating tree plantation, encouraging local communities to participate in forest management through establishing community forestry, creating pilot avoided deforestation projects, and developing a participatory national forest programme. He hoped that the workshop would give input for preparing the existing draft national forest programme better.

In his opening statement, **Ajay Markanday**, the Cambodian FAO representative, remarked that Cambodia is among the most vulnerable countries in South-East Asia, and that, in view of this, efforts in climate policy have to be intensified appropriately. He put special focus on forest management as a means of decreasing vulnerability against climate change. He expressed his hope that the current process would not only benefit a better integration of climate change into the national forest programme in Cambodia, but also assist with lessons learn to this process in other countries.

During opening session, **H.E Uk Sokhonn**, Secretary of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, stated that Cambodia is one of the countries clearly affected by climate change. The effect of climate change in Cambodia is flood and drought. Replying to global concern about climate change, the Cambodian government pays attention and takes part in mitigation action to climate change through forest policy reform focusing on forest conservation, participatory forest management, sustainable forest management and strengthening law enforcement. He expressed that the expected results from the workshop will be recognized as input for developing an effective and workable national forest programme that supports action on climate change and meets Cambodia's goal of poverty alleviation.

After the welcoming session, **Ms. Susan Braatz, FAO**, focussed on the issue of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), as it developed over the years since the Bali Conference in 2007. She explained the distinction between adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and the linkages between both. She pointed out that deliberations were underway in UNFCCC that could have implications on forests and could result in increased financial and technical support for sustainable forest management. She encouraged forestry departments in developing countries to become proactive, both in engaging with their climate change negotiators and in developing forestry strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation, even before the current UNFCCC negotiations are concluded. Forests have to be part of the national climate change strategy, as much as climate change needs to be part of the national forest programmes.

Dr. Omaliss Keo, Forest Administration and national REDD focal point, took stock of REDD in Cambodia. The FA also leads REDD negotiations for the country. Cambodia is part of the World Bank's FCPF and of UN-REDD. Currently, there are two demonstration projects in the country, Oudar Meanchey and Seima. He stated that REDD is in full consistence with the NFP, and that components like forest inventory and GIS are already underway. As next steps, Cambodia will develop a REDD roadmap and seek for funding to support national and subnational REDD activities.

Dr. Sokh Heng, Forest Administration, presented the National Forest Programme between 2007 and 2029. Its nine objectives are as follows:

1. Maximize sustainable forest contribution to poverty alleviation, enhanced livelihoods and equitable economic growth.
2. Adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects on forest based livelihoods.
3. Macro land-use planning that allows for holistic planning across sectors, jurisdictions and local government borders.
4. Forest governance, law and enforcement at all levels.
5. Develop a conflict management system.
6. Raise awareness, capacity of institutions and quality of education to enable sustainable implementation of the National Forest Programme.
7. Ensure environmental protection and conservation of forest resources.
8. Apply modern management models adaptive to changing contexts.
9. Develop sustainable financing systems.

After approval by MAFF and RGC, the NFP, he declared, will be launched in January 2010.

The **international consultant Michael Dutschke** presented the Background Report delivered by Ms. Sopanha Vong with his assistance, and which, due to time constraints, had not been submitted to the participants before the meeting. He stated that too little provincially disaggregated data on expected climate change consequences existed for Cambodia as a precondition for public awareness on the importance of forests. Today, he resumed, defores-

tation actors are small farmers and communities encroaching lands, drivers are low-intensity, low-capital agriculture, mining, and timber demand (domestic as well as export to *inter alia* Malaysia and Vietnam, the magnitude of which is uncertain). Zoning, he stated, seemed a major task, because 38% of the national forests had no clear designated function. He noted that in the five years after the logging moratorium 2002, deforestation had nearly doubled and gone small-scale. These FAO data and their possible interpretation stirred the debate in the plenary.

3.2 Working Group Discussions

The three Working Groups produced minutes of their respective meetings attached to this report. In the Results Session of day 2, the following scheme was produced, where the Working Groups' suggestions were inserted into the respective programme areas of the NFP.

Program Area 1	Forest Demarcation, Classification and Registration Programme
<i>Sub-programme 1 – Forest Demarcation and Registration</i>	The permanent forest demarcation and registration were seen to be central to the avoidance encroachment into natural forests. Currently, it is difficult to distinguish between legal and illegal land uses, because the boundaries between designated areas are disputed. Dispute resolution and mediation will be more effective on the basis of rising awareness over the necessities of climate change adaptation and the opportunities from climate change mitigation in land use.
<i>Sub-programme 2 – National Forest Classification</i>	Land zoning and the rational designation of areas to their most appropriate use need to take into consideration climate change adaptation (watershed protection, and building reservoirs to hold back torrential rainfalls and for freshwater provision during the expected longer seasons of drought) and mitigation options.
Program Area 2	Forest Resource Management and Conservation Programme
<i>Sub-programme 1: Forest Management Plan (FMP)</i>	
<i>Sub-programme 2 – Development of management systems for production forests outside community forests (CF)</i>	With clear criteria for forest management plans and a concurrent certification system in place concessions could contribute to mitigation and adaptation goals in the forest sector.
<i>Sub-programme 3 – Development of biodiversity management for protected forests</i>	Biodiversity management shall take into account the upcoming change in climatic conditions and allow for species migration along biological corridors.

<i>Sub-programme 4 - Conservation of genetic resources from forests and establishment of seed sources for planting programmes</i>	
<i>Sub-programme 5 - Development of multi-purpose tree plantations</i>	Repeatedly, the plantation of fast-growing tree species was mentioned as an option to provide the population with much-needed timber and firewood and thereby avoiding further encroachment. It is however not intended to produce timber for exportation in Cambodia.
<i>Sub-programme 6 - Local forest product development and market promotion</i>	Participants stressed the need to develop a reliable market for forest products. Under the current condition of forests as open-access sources, plantations hold little commercial promise. Law enforcement (see program area 3) is a precondition.
<i>Sub-programme 7 - Timber processing and wood technology development</i>	
<i>Sub-programme 8 - Forest Certification</i>	There are indications that the early 2000 moratorium of concessions has led to an emission increase from illegal small-scale logging. Certification can offer a legal alternative with minimized damage to the forest resource and the atmosphere.
Program Area 3	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Programme (FLEG)
<i>Sub-programme 1 - Legal and Administrative Reform (Including good governance and updating forest regulations and orders)</i>	Creating a reliable legal environment is the precondition for private-sector engagement in REDD.
<i>Sub-programme 2 - Law Enforcement and Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting (Including forestland crimes)</i>	Only through increased costs and perceived risks for illegal logging, sustainable forestry activities may become a profitable activity.
<i>Sub-programme 3 - Rapid Response on Forest Crime Information</i>	
Program Area 4	Community Forestry Programme
<i>Sub-programme 1 - Community Forestry Identification and Formalisation</i>	

<i>Sub-programme 2 – Community, Institutional and Livelihoods Development</i>	Improving community livelihoods will make the rural population more resilient against the consequences of climate change.
<i>Sub-programme 3 – Community Forestry Development Support</i>	See programme area 5
Program Area 5	Capacity and Research Development Programme
<i>Sub-programme 1 – Institutional and Human Resource Development (SELECTED EDUCATIONS, FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION AND OTHERS)</i>	Currently, a small number of officers are aware of climate change issues. In order to better integrate these issues in the Cambodian NFP, capacity building among decision makers on all levels is required.
<i>Sub-programme 2 – Extension and Public Awareness</i>	Awareness-raising is needed both for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Climate risks are widely unknown; given the poverty level, people also have more immediate concerns about their livelihoods. With respect to mitigation, care should be taken not to create illusions about available funding. Also there is a need to understand, which concrete land use activities actually lead to decreased greenhouse gas emissions and increased carbon sequestration in forest land use.
<i>Sub-programme 3 – Research Capacity Building Development</i>	At present, little specific information on climate change impacts is available for Cambodia. The participants felt that providing information on expected climatic changes on a high-resolution grid would vastly help raising awareness and facilitate timely adaptation endeavors. Another area of research given priority by the participants is the identification of better adapted species and biological research into higher plant productivity in agroforestry systems, in order to decrease the overall area needed for food production. By conserving soil fertility, traditional slash-and-burn practices can be avoided. Also the need for improvement of more resistant and faster-growing tree species was identified. Tropical forestry is a case for south-south transfer.
Progar Area 6	Sustainable Forest Financing Programme
<i>Sub-Programme 1 - Government financing</i>	Governmental funding should be made available for in the form of (ODA-backed) micro-credits for agroforestry and commercial forest improvements, with the aim to increase terrestrial carbon stocks.
<i>Sub-Programme 2 - Income from National Forestry</i>	
<i>Sub-Programme 3 - Private Sector Income Generation including Community Forestry</i>	See sub-programme 2-6

<p><i>Sub-Programme 4 - Financing via Donors</i></p>	<p>Poverty alleviation strategies by donor funding, including on birth control, providing micro credit as incentives to inhabitants, who do not make harmful to natural forest resource or natural environment, are concurrent and compatible to strategies that are aimed at increasing social resilience against climate change.</p> <p>The donor-finance setup of a national carbon accounting system is a precondition for Cambodia's participation in REDD.</p>
<p><i>Sub-programme 5 - Innovative financing sources</i></p>	<p>Specialized strategies needed to address different actors.</p> <p>For national investors, the following instruments should be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A national carbon market: Greenhouse gas emitting industries should be subject to national emission caps and pay for their emission allowances. 2. A system of payments for environmental services (PES): Different approaches have been tested worldwide. A simple entry point is a fee on the large-scale consumption of fuel wood, which is then channeled back to the plantation sector. Another part could be the valuation of watershed services provided by managed and protected forests, which are financed by a fee on freshwater and hydroelectric energy consumption. Other services require more complex valuation strategies, like the services provided by biodiversity. 3. Under a future REDD scheme, it is likely that the government will have the opportunity to commit to a country-specific reference emission level (REL). If monitored forest emissions fall below this level, the government will be entitled to REDD credits to be merchandized on the international voluntary or compliance market. These payments could feed into a PES scheme for small and mid-size land users. <p>International and large-scale national investors are less interested in incentives in national currency and may prefer a subnational approach on REDD. They need an enabling regulatory environment that allows them harnessing upcoming voluntary and compulsory REDD schemes.</p> <p>For country participation in REDD to occur, there are currently funds available that help create institutions, capacities, and infrastructures ("REDD readiness") to sustain REL setting and monitoring, and the administration of REDD activities.</p>

During the group discussions, several issues were raised that merit further development. The following could not be attributed to NFP activity areas:

1. For the forestry sector, a special emergency fund should be created to compensate land user for natural calamities in their forests. This could be done in the form of commercial forest insurance, for which ODA funds could lay the groundwork.
2. As a means to raise awareness about the critical role of forests in mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, a one-tree-one-family programme could be created.
3. REDD regulations and guidelines need to be developed and integrated into the NFP.

4 Conclusions and follow-up

In the concluding session, remarks were given by Dr. Ewald Rametsteiner, FAO, Ajay Markanday, FAO Cambodia, and H.E. Ty Sokhun, Chief of the Forest Administration.

In his concluding remarks **Ewald Rametsteiner** (FAO) re-emphasized the important role of forests in climate change actions to be undertaken in Cambodia. This concerns the adaptation necessary to address risks people face if forests are affected, including loss of livelihoods due to pest outbreaks, or flooding. Forests also can contribute to mitigating climate change, e.g. through planting forests for carbon sequestration, using new and emerging international financial support mechanisms. All of these issues and development have major implications on forest policy and on the sustainable management of forests. The objective of the workshop was to identify ways and means for the better inclusion of climate change issues in the Cambodian national forest programme. Involving a broad range of stakeholder, the workshop has succeeded in elaborating quite concrete suggestions for consideration of where and how to integrate climate change into the Cambodian national forest programme. The draft of the national forest programme, developed in a solid participatory process over many months, was recently submitted to the government for consideration and adoption. Nevertheless, there is still an opportunity to address climate change issues in this strategic guidance document. This opportunity should not be lost, as the relevance of the whole document for years to come might depend on its relevance to pertinent key issues, one of which clearly is climate change. He concluded his remarks by thanking the high level governmental officials and the stakeholders present to actively participate in the meeting, congratulating them on their achievements over the two days of the workshop, and wishing best success.

Dr. **Ty Sokhun**, head of the FA, thanked delegates for the diligent work undertaken in the working groups. He especially mentioned the need to research into better adapted species for agroforestry and the issue of coming to a strategic guidelines for REDD that create a regulatory environment for subnational activities. The FA, he said, would digest the proposals received by the workshop and integrate them into the Cambodian NFP document for its submission to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) in January 2010.

During the workshop, it became obvious that **adaptation** had not been addressed specifically in forest-related policy so far. Further research is required to come to higher-resolution scenarios for climate change consequences within the different regions of the country. Only then, it seems, there will be a chance to raise awareness on adaptation needs and mechanisms. The question on how to intelligently combine forestry mitigation with adaptation could thus not be answered at this point in time.

New climate change **mitigation** strategies in land use could take on board private-sector initiatives and offer a higher profile to foreign institutional and private investors. Special ef-

forts should be undertaken to assess the magnitude of forest degradation, which to date is completely unknown.

The workshop was successful in creating awareness about the influence of agricultural land use decisions on emissions in the forest sector and demonstrated that a higher direct involvement by MAFF and the Ministry of Environment is desirable for the future.

5 Appendix:

Workshop on Integrating Climate Change Issues into National Forest Programme From 3rd to 4th December 2009 at Hotel Cambodiana

Agenda

Thursday 3rd December 2009

Time	Session	Responsibility
08:00-8:30	Registration	
Opening Ceremony		
08:30	National Anthem	
	Welcome Remarks of FA Representative	H.E. Ty Sokhun
	Remarks by Phnom Penh FAO Representative	Mr. Ajay Makanday
	Opening Remarks by MAFF Representative	H.E Uk Sokhonn
09:30-09:50	Coffee break	
Keynote Speeches		Chair: Mr. Chheng Kim Sun
09:50-10:00	Workshop program, division of participants into working groups	Consultant team
10:00-10:30	Climate Change and Forest brief	FAO, Consultant team
10:30-11:00	REDD within the National Forest Policy Framework	FA, Omaliss Keo
11:00-11:30	The Cambodian National Forest Programme	Dr. Sokh Heng
11:30-12:00	Results of the desk review and analysis	Consultant team
12:00-12:30	Q&A Session	Presenters
12:30-14:00	Lunch break	
Group Work Session I		
14:00-16:30	Working groups, incl. coffee break	Facilitators, Participants
16:30-17:00	Presentation of first results	Participants

Friday 4th December 2009

Time	Subject	Responsibility
Group Work Session II		
08:30-11:00	Continue Working Groups, incl. coffee break	Facilitators, Participants
11:00-12:00	Working Group results presentation	Participants
12:00- 13:30	Lunch break	
Results Session		
13:30-14:30	Analysis of the results Identification the gaps and Key issues to address	Working group, facilitators, Reporters
14:30-16:00	Discussion and conclusions -Processes needed and recommendations	Participants FAO

	-Identification of follow-up actions	
16:00- 16:30	Coffee break	
16:30-17:00	Wrap-up of the workshop	FAO, Consultant team
Closing Ceremony		
17:00-17:30	Impression remarks by FAO Rome	Dr. Rametsteiner
	Closing remarks by FA Representative	H.E. Ty Sokhun

List of Participants

No	Agencies/Organization	Number of participants	Sub total	Grand total
1	Government Sector			34
1.1	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry&Fisheries	2	2	
1.2	Ministry of Land Management,	1	1	
1.3	Ministry of Environment	2	2	
1.4	Ministry of Industry	1	1	
1.5	FA at National level		13	
	DG + DDG	2		
	Head of Department relealed	7		
	Climate Change team	4		
1.6	FA at Sub National level		15	
	Kandal	1		
	Kampong Thom	2		
	Kampong Cham	1		
	Kampong Chhnang	1		
	Siem Reap	1		
	Kratie	1		
	Sihanouk Ville	1		
	Pursat	1		
	Battambang	1		
	Mondulkiri	1		
	Steung Treng	1		
	Koh Kong	1		
	Rattanakiri	1		
	Preas Vihea	1		
2	Non Government Organizations		10	10
	WCS	1		
	RECOFTC	1		
	FFI	1		
	WWF	1		
	CI	1		
	CFI	1		
	Children's Development Association	1		
	Buddhist Monk'sAssociation	1		
	CDRI	1		
	Wildlife Aliance	1		
3	Donors		9	9
	DANIDA	1		
	UNDP	1		
	FAO	1		
	World Bank	1		
	USAids	1		
	NZAids	1		
	DFID	1		
	JICA	1		
	CCI	1		

4	Private Sector		1	1
	CTIA	1		
5	Workshop Supports/Facilitators		8	8
	Facilitator	3		
	Supports	4		
	Interpreter	1		
	Total			62

Working Group Reports

The following working group reports documented here were drafted by the respective rapporteur.

5.1 Working Group I on Stakeholder involvement on land use & climate

Day 1(03/12/09)

1. Which stakeholders should be consulted on land use & climate change decisions?
2. Which stakeholders should be consulted on land use & climate change decisions?
3. Should this stakeholder involvement occur on central or provincial level?
4. How can coordination on forest and climate change issues and policies be improved?

Members of Group 1:

Mr. Long Bung	FA (Forestry Administration)
Mr. Khim Pann	FA
Mr. Prak Kankeara	Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction
Mr. Kim Sangha	WWF
Mr. Kong Puthira	FA
Mrs. Hou Kalyan	RECOFTC
Mr. Bun Salut	CF in Oudor Meanchey province (CF = Community forestry)
Mr. Thoun Try	UNDP
Mr. Lao Sethaphal	Facilitator

Question 1: Which stakeholders should be consulted on land use & climate change decisions?

Answer:

In national level:

- Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
- Ministry of land management, Urban Planning and Construction (necessary for make decision on land use and land registers)
- Forestry Administration
- Ministry of Environment
- Private company
- IOs, NGOs and Development partners
- Ministry of Rural Development
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- CDC
- Council Ministers
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- Ministry of Industry Mine and Energy
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of National Defence.

In local level:

- Commune, District, and Provincial authority
- Relevant institutions at provincial
- Local FA

- Local communities and minority people.

Question 2: Which issues should be dealt with in the stakeholder group?

- Answer:**
- Forest encroachment for rice field and chamkar
 - Forest encroachment for settlement and infrastructure
 - Illegal cutting
 - Mine operation in forest land
 - Land allocated for land economic concession and land social concession not follow the steps and purpose of land use
 - Land tenured not in line of the law
 - People migration to forest area
 - Zoning / land use planning
 - Minority right related to land use
 - Benefit sharing mechanism
 - Poverty / No job
 - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Question 3: Should this stakeholder involvement occur on central or provincial level?

Answer: In national and provincial level. (According to the type of the problems)

Question 4: How can coordination on forest and climate change issues and policies be improved?

- Answer:**
- Broadly extension on NFP and climate change issues to all stakeholders.
 - Insert NFP and climate change into decentralization and deco-centralization planning.
 - Set up information distribution system.
 - Set up a forum for discussion on relevant issues among relevant stakeholders.
 - Improve coordination and information sharing between NAPA and NFP.
 - How to implement the CF sub degree, PA law and guideline on CPA for climate change?

Day 2 (4/12/09)

The result of group discussion on stakeholder involvement on land use & climate change in day 2: group discussion takes the result from day 1 especially in question 2 to intergrades into NFP.

1- Forest demarcation, Classification and Registration Programme.

- Reduce mine operation in forest land.
- Land allocated for land economic concession and land social concession not follow the steps and purpose of land use.
- Land tenured should be on line of the law.

2- Forest Resource Management and Conservation Programme.

- Insures minority right related to land use
- Zoning / land use planning.
- Poverty reduction by increasing job relevant to conservation purpose such as creating tourist areas in forest areas, REDD activities....

3- Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Programme.

- Prevent and suppress forest land encroachment for rice field and chamkar.
- Prevent and suppress forest land encroachment for settlement and infrastructure.
- Managing the people migration to forest area.
- Strengthening law enforcement.

4- Community Forestry Programme.

- Insures minority right related to land use.
- Poverty reduction by increasing job relevant to conservation purpose such as creating tourist areas in forest areas, REDD activities....

5- Capacity and Research Development Programme.

- Provide environmental and social impact assessment training courses to particular persons.

6- Sustainable Forest Financing Programme.

- Benefit sharing mechanism.
- Poverty reduction by increasing job relevant to conservation purpose such as creating tourist areas in forest areas, REDD activities....
- Land tenured should be on line of the law.

5.2 Working Group II on Land use and adaptation

Day 1 (3/12/09)

- 1- How can the information on climate change challenges to Cambodia be improved?
- 2-What changes in behavior related to land use in general could be made in order to better adapt to climate change?
- 3-What does climate change mean for forestry, and how can forestry contribute to adaptation?

Name of Group 2:

1. Mr. Kim Chantha, Acting chief of Pursat's Forestry Administration Cantonment.
2. Mr. Ly Choubeang, Chief of Battambang's Forestry Administration Cantonment.
3. Mr. Meak Heang, Chief of Koh Kong's Forestry Administration Cantonment.
4. Mr. Tep Samay, Chief of Kratie's Forestry Administration Cantonment.
5. Mr. Tang Kruy, Deputy Director of Department of General Directorate of Administration, Protection and Natural Conservation.
6. Mr. Edwin Payun, RECOFTC PROJECT CTA
7. Mr. Hong Kimhean, Deputy Director of Department of Tree Plantation Development and Private Forest, Forestry Administration.
8. Mr. Am Phirum, Deputy Director of Department of Agricultural Land Resource Management, General Directorate of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
9. Mr. Suon Bunthan, Chief of Stung Treng's Forestry Administration Cantonment.
10. Mr. Min Sokheang, Staff of Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement, FA

Question 1: How can the information on climate change challenges to Cambodia be improved?

Answer: To correct information relevant to climate change in Cambodia, we should focus on points as below:

- To increase the human resource capacity and install modern equipments at national and local levels in order to forecast the weather clearly.

- To conduct climate change extension to local level through radio, television, news, trainings and workshops.
- To make people aware of information of climate change (natural disaster) and use the information for preventing their families from natural disaster.

Question 2: What changes in behaviour related to land use in general could be made in order to better adapt to climate change?

Answer: Change of attitude to land use in order to adapt to the climate change:

- To promote tree planting programme in order to increase the forest cover by selecting the fast-growing and commercial species
- To allocate land use areas for particular purpose.
- To establish the forest product market.
- Should have credit for tree planting programme.
- To push the tree planting activities with partnership.
- To increase the planting shift (grow rice three two time or three time per year), select seed adapted climate change, and improve soil quality (rich soil) in order to reduce/avoid converting forest land to agricultural land.
- To develop the mix-agriculture (raise fish and grow rice together in paddy at the same time...) and agro-forestry system suitable with the situation.
- To increase the natural resource conservation.
- To establish irrigation system for increase of yield.
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Question 3: What does climate change mean for forestry, and how can forestry contribute to adaptation?

3.1- What does climate change mean for forestry?

Answer:

- It leads to change of population of young tree generation, which leads dominant tree species in the forests.
- Some plant species are disappeared.
- Climate change leads to natural disaster (forest fire, flood...)

3.2- How can forestry contribute to adaptation?

Answer

- Forests are storm barrier.
- Forests can reduce the soil erosion.
- Forests are water reservation and carbon stock.
- Forests can make the environmental balance.
- Forests increase local livelihoods by providing forest products and non-timber forest products.
- Forests can absorb the carbon from atmosphere.

Day 2 (4/12/09)

1- Forest Demarcation, Classification and Registration Programme

2- Forest Resource Management and Conservation Programme

- Increase tree plantations (Promote the tree planting activities and select fast-growing and commercial species for tree planting to increase the forest cover.

- We should establish the forest products market for encouraging local communities in tree planting.

3-Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Programme

4-Community Forestry Programme

- We should create agro-forestry system suitable with land situation for improvement of local livelihoods.

5-Capacity and Research Development Programme

- To build human resource development in climate change subject.
 - To conduct forestry and Climate Change Extension and Increasing of Public Awareness of climate change and its impacts.

6- Sustainable Forest Financing Programme.

- To develop funding (credit/ grant) programme to support the forest plantation programme.

5.3 Working Group III on REDD and the Private Sector

Facilitator: Long Ratanakoma

1st Day (03 Dec 09):

1- Which types of REDD activities are most promising for Cambodia?

Answer:

- Community based forest management (REDD for CF);
- Forest protection and conservation;
- Sustainable Forest management;
- Forest restoration;
- Strengthening the law enforcement and extension.

2- What is the role for private sector involvement?

Answer:

- Invest on the REDD project;
- Support the technical to reduce the emission to REDD implementers;
- Participate in the forest plantation and protection;
- Voluntary funding to the forest management and protection activities;
- Invest on forest plantation.

3- How can sector-wide mitigation be incentivized?

Answer:

- Developed country have role to pay incentive to developing country to protect forest;
- Private sector (factories) have to pay incentive to forest protection and conservation;
- Voluntary funding to the forest management and protection activities;

- d. Encourage by provide technical and fund to protect and conservation forest.

2nd Day (04 Dec 09):

Proposed the New sub program on CLIMATE CHANGE (REDD)

1. Training of Trainers about the Climate Change (CC) and REDD;
2. Extension the knowledge on CC and REDD to stakeholders;
3. Research on the impact of CC;
4. National Carbon Accounting System;
5. Encourage the extension experiences about the how to adapt the CC;
6. Extend and strengthen the REDD implementation in CF area;
7. Strengthen the law enforcement;
8. Develop the policy and regulation support to CC/REDD;
9. Find implement partner and supporter;
10. Forest restoration;
11. Encourage the private sector to responsible in the GHG emission;
12. Encourage the private sector to implement the REDD project;
13. Introduce and provide new technical in order to improve local people livelihood.

14. Financing:

No	Activities	Source of Fund			
		Govt.	Donor	C. Credit	Private
1	Capacity building on CC and REDD	✓	✓		✓
2	Forest restoration	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Law enforcement	✓	✓		
4	Livelihood improvement	✓	✓	✓	
5	Urgency Security Fund	✓	✓	✓	
6	Private investment				✓

Presentations